

"TAKE CARE OF THE PENNIES."

WHY SPEND TWO OR THREE
CENTS WHEN ONE BUYS . . .
THE JOURNAL
AND ALL THE NEWS?

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THE JOURNAL

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PRICE ONE CENT.

"The Dollars Take Care of Themselves."

MORE COLUMNS OF REAL INTEREST
THAN IN ANY HIGH PRICED PAPER.

THE JOURNAL
HAS ALL THE NEWS. ONLY ONE CENT.

ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE.

Queen Victoria's New Year's
Gift to an Eminent
Litterateur.

The Office Has Been Vacant
Since Lord Tennyson's Death,
October 6, 1892.

The Honored Rhymers Is a Critic
and Journalist of Inter-
national Repute.

AN EVENTFUL LITERARY CAREER.

Escaping from the Legal Profession, to
Which His Parents Had Assigned
Him, He Began to Climb Par-
nassus at an Early Age.

London, Dec. 31.—In accordance with the
usual custom of conferring honors on the
occasion of the New Year, the Queen has
to-day appointed Alfred Austin Poet Lau-
reate, an office which has been vacant since
the death of Lord Tennyson, on October
6, 1892.

Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, is
a poet, critic and journalist. He was born
at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1833.
His father was a merchant and magistrate
of the borough of Leeds, and his mother
was the sister of Joseph Locke, the emi-
nent civil engineer, and M. P. for the bor-
ough of Houlton, of which he was Lord
of the Manor.

Both his parents being Roman Catholics,
he was sent to Stonyhurst College, and af-
terward to St. Mary's College, Oscott.
From Oscott he took his degree at the
University of London in 1853, and in 1857
he was called to the bar of the Inner Tem-
ple. But the publication, although anonym-
ously, of a poem entitled "Randolph,"
when he was 28, showed the bent of his
disposition, and it may be stated, on the
authority of Mr. Austin himself, that he
eventually entered the study of the law
only in deference to the wishes of his
parents, and from his earliest years was im-
bued with the desire and determination to
devote his life mainly to literature.

The expression of this resolve is found in
a novel written and published while he
was yet a minor. On the death of his
father, in 1851, he inherited the Northern
Circuit and went to Italy. His first ac-
knowledged volume of verse, "The Season:
A Satire," appeared in 1861. A third and
revised edition of "The Season" appeared
in 1889.

His other poetical productions are "The
Human Tragedy," 1862, republished in an
amended form in 1876, and again finally
revised in 1889; "The Golden Age: A
Satire," 1871; "Interludes," 1872; "Rome
or Death," 1873; "Madonna's Child," 1873;
"The Tower of Babel," a drama, 1874;
"Lesky," the Eastern Tale of Polish
Grief, 1877; "Savonarola," a tragedy,
1881; "Soliloquies in Song," "At the Gate
of the Convent," "Love's Widowhood and
Other Poems," "Prince Lucifer" and "Eng-
lish Lyrics," all published between 1881
and 1890.

He has published three novels—"Five
Years of It," 1888; "An Artist's Proof,"
1894, and "Won by a Head," 1896; also,
"The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from
Temple Bar, 1870, and "A Vindication of
Lord Byron," 1890, occasioned by Mrs.
Stowe's article, "The True Story of Lord
Byron's Life."

He has written much for the London
Standard (newspaper) and for the Quarterly
Review. During the sittings of the Ecum-
enical Council of the Vatican he repre-
sented the Standard at Rome, and he was
a special correspondent of that journal at
the headquarters of the King of Prussia
in the Franco-German war.

His political writings include "Russia
Before Europe," 1876; "Tory Horrors,"
1876, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian

Horrors," and "England's Policy and
Peril," a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield,
1877.

In 1883, in conjunction with Mr. W. J.
Courthope, he founded the National Re-
view, and continued to edit that periodical
until the summer of 1893. In 1892 Messrs.
Macmillan issued a collected edition of his
poems in six volumes, since which time
they have published "Fortunatus the Pes-
simist" and "England's Darling, and Other
Poems," and a prose work entitled "The
Garden That I Love."

The Queen has also elevated to the peer-
age Sir Frederick Leighton, president of
the Royal Academy, and Mr. Henry Gibbs,
formerly a member of the House of Com-
mons and of late a director of the Bank
of England, and has knighted the Hon. P.
P. Crease, Senior Puisne, Judge of British
Columbia.

Mr. Henry H. Gibbs has been a large
donor to the cause of the Conservative
party.

BOY WRECKERS GUILTY.

Two Sent to the Connecticut School Until
of Age and the Third One
Is Released.

Bridgeport, Dec. 31.—The three boys ar-
rested yesterday for placing obstructions
on the tracks of the Berkshire division of the
Consolidated road, near the North Bridge-
port Station, were arraigned before Judge
Carroll, in the City Court, this morning.
After a thorough examination Judge Car-
roll said he was satisfied that they should
be punished, and sentenced Peter Graham
and Fred Hoshbach to the Connecticut
School for Boys until they reach their ma-
jority. In the case of Willie Nagle, the
youngest of the trio, he suspended sen-
tence. Judge Carroll, in rendering his de-
cision, said he was convinced that the
boys were well aware of what they were
doing, although they might not at the time
have realized the enormity of the offence.
The actions of the boys on the witness
stand did not help their case. Graham,
who had been looked up as the leader, on
the witness stand denied that he had any-
thing to do with putting the iron on the
track, and said that Hoshbach was all to
blame. Hoshbach tried to throw the blame
on Graham. The mothers of the boys were
in court, and supported the boys in their
stories. When Judge Carroll pronounced
sentence, Mrs. Hoshbach and Mrs. Nagle
created a scene by taking the boys in their
arms and refusing to allow the officers to
remove them. The women were almost
frantic with grief.

When Hoshbach told his story of the af-
fair he was also careful to lay all the
blame on Graham. He said Graham got
the piece of iron and wedged it between
the rails. He admitted that he knew that
train might have been wrecked and many
lives lost.
Nagle, the youngest, told a story that
seemed to be the most truthful. It con-
tained both Graham and Hoshbach and was
accepted by Judge Carroll as the true ver-
sion. Nagle's story up to a certain point
was not different from that of the two
other boys, but when it came to placing
the obstructions on the track he varied.
He told how Graham got the piece of
steel from somewhere and put it on the
track, as Graham said, "to see the cars
jump." After the first train had passed it
was found that the iron did not make the
cars jump enough to suit them, so it was
fixed for the next train by placing stones
under it. Nagle said Graham started it,
but that Hoshbach fell in with the scheme
and placed the large stones under the
iron, in which manner they were found by
Foreman Kilcourse. Nagle said that the
boys knew that the iron on the track was
liable to wreck the train, and spoke about
it at the time.

SERVED THE WRONG WOMAN.

Mrs. Baker Put Her Foot Between a Door
and the Jamb and Shoved in the Paper.

Senator Clarence Lexow moved before
Justice McCarthy, in Civil Court, Cham-
bers, yesterday to have Mrs. Leah Frank
punished for contempt, in failing to answer
a call of court in supplementary proceed-
ings. Mrs. Frank is the wife of a cigar-
maker in East One Hundred and Fif-
teenth street, and a judgment for \$100 was
got against her by David H. Sikkels, re-
ceiver of the Harlem River Bank.

The order to appear was given by Sena-
tor Lexow to a young woman who signed
her name in the proceedings as Mary B.
Baker. She said that when she went to
the house an attempt was made to close
the door. She said she put her foot be-
tween the door and the jamb, and served
the paper on Mrs. Frank.

Solomon and Leah Frank swore in court
yesterday that Mrs. Baker did not see their
mother; that she had been an invalid for
a long time, and when the process server
called she was in bed in a rear room, and
knew nothing about the call until they
told her. Justice McCarthy was obliged to
dismiss the charge.

Many prominent citizens and officials recom-
mend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

NEW SOLUTION FOR EXCISE PROBLEM.

This Plan Is Approved by the
Clerical and Political
Reformers.

Endorsed by Thomas C. Platt,
the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and
Other Prominent Citizens.

Clause to Be Added to the Excise Bill
Giving Restaurants "Privileges
Enjoyed by Hotels."

WILL PUT AN END TO DRY SUNDAYS.

The Proposition of Mr. Grosse Meets
with Marked Assent and May Become
a Law Early in the Session
of the Legislature.

Tax Collector Edward Grosse has made
a proposition which will, it is said, solve
the excise problem in a manner satis-
factory to nearly all parties and give the
public-at-large as impartial a Sunday
as may be desired. The proposition, it is
stated, has been endorsed by Thomas C.
Platt, Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. Dr.
Charles H. Parkhurst, Charles S. Smith,
president of the Chamber of Commerce,
Oswald Ottendorfer, Harson Rhodes, Carl
Schurz and the whole sub-committee of
the Chamber of Commerce.

The plan is the addition of a clause to
the Excise bill which Mr. Platt has been
working out, to the effect that "all res-
taurants shall hereafter possess all the
privileges enjoyed at present by hotels."

The import of this is obvious. There
can no longer be any dry Sundays, as
long as there are places with tables and
chairs and where meals may be served.

The sale of liquors or beer across the
bar will, of course, be forbidden, except
during two hours around noon time and
two hours in the evening, in order, pre-
sumably, to afford families an opportunity
to "rush the growler" for their meals.

The question as to what constitutes a
restaurant and a meal is the only im-
portant qualification to what would other-
wise be a most un-Rooseveltian Sunday.
This limitation, it is understood, is fully
defined in the proposed law, and is made
liberal and broad enough to suit almost
everybody.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is altogether
delighted with Mr. Grosse's plan. It
meets his views on the Sunday question
to a nicety. Speaking to the Committee
of the United Societies for Liberal Sun-
day Laws, he said:

DR. PARKHURST ON BEER SALOONS.

"I have, absolutely, no objection to de-
cently conducted beer saloons. I know
that the Germans who frequent such
places drink in moderation. But I shall
never give my vote to the opening of
gin mills on Sunday."

Dr. John Friedrich, president of the
United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws,
said that that body had unqualifiedly in-
dorsed Mr. Grosse's proposition. "It is to
be foreseen," he said, "that gin-mill own-
ers will oppose the passage of any bill that
does not accord them the broadest liberty.
Dr. Parkhurst said he feared that this op-
position may prove a serious obstacle to
the passage of the bill in question. But
for my part, I believe that this very oppo-
sition will only serve to stimulate the rural
legislators to vote for the bill. I am quite
sure that it will eventually become a law."

Mr. Grosse himself was inclined to be
taciturn on the subject of the proposition
which he had submitted. "The confer-
ences," he said, "which we have had with
Lauterbach, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and
the Excise Sub-Committee of the Chamber
of Commerce, were informal and individual.
But in every instance my proposition met
with approval. The committee of the
Chamber of Commerce was at first too
deeply absorbed in the local option theory
to pay much attention to anything else;
but I am quite sure now that the local op-
tion business is a back number, and will
never see the light of day again."

Although Mr. Grosse did not go into de-
tail in reference to his last statement, it is
presumed that the reason the Chamber
of Commerce has dropped local option is be-
cause it was understood Mr. Platt was op-
posed to this plan, and when the man who
has the Legislature in his pocket is op-
posed to anything, it is just as well to take
a similar view.

TAXES IN PLACE OF LICENSE.

Another important feature of the new bill
is said to be the abolition of the present
system of licenses and the substitution of
taxes in its stead. It is quite certain that
the bill, when presented to the Legislature,
will be very much like the law now in
force in Ohio, only considerably remodelled
to suit the conditions of New York.

I. M. Jacobs, secretary of the United So-
cieties for Liberal Sunday Laws, says he
broached the subject of Mr. Grosse's plan
to the Excise Committee of the Board of
Aldermen, and this body has declared itself
heart and soul in the project. Republican
legislators from the rural districts have
also been approached, and are said to have
expressed their entire approbation of the
proposed clause.

One remarkable feature of Mr. Grosse's
"clause" is that it is so worded as to be
able to serve as an appendix to almost any
bill. And thus, even if Mr. Platt's bill
should be rejected, the "clause" could be
detached from it and sent into the statute
books upon the back of some more for-
tunate bill.

A Big Thing on the Bowery.

The London and Liverpool Clothing Company
has purchased the stock of Oscar Jerome & Co.
of 622 Broadway, at 20 per cent less than cost,
and will discontinue the business at the close
of the year.

THE DUCHESS IS NOT SICK.

The Report That Young Marlborough's
Bride Is Ill with Typhoid Fever
Proven a Canard.

Rome, Dec. 31.—Many inquiries were
cabled here to-day regarding the condition
of the Duchess of Marlborough, nee Van-
derbilt, the anxiety regarding her having
been caused by an alleged cable dispatch
stating that she was very ill with typhoid
fever in this city. The fact is that the
Duchess is not ill with typhoid fever or
any other disease. The Duke of Marlbor-
ough and his bride arrived here on De-
cember 22, and the Duchess has enjoyed
the best of health while in this city.

The couple visited Rome for the purpose
of seeing the antiquities and other sights
of the city, and they have been doing so
every day of their visit. To-day the
weather was wet and windy, yet these
conditions did not prevent the Duke and
Duchess from going out, and they spent
considerable time promenading. The
Duke's private secretary was seen at 8
o'clock this evening at the Grand Hotel.
He said that the Duchess was then dining.
The Duke and Duchess will remain in
Rome for ten days longer.

KILBURN FOR EXAMINER.

The Successor to Bank Examiner Preston
Is a Lawyer and Banker from
Franklin County.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Governor,
it is said, has selected Frederick Douglass

EVIDENCE ON A HOTEL REGISTER.

That Is Where Edward Hal-
lenbach Found His Mur-
derous Motive.

A Letter Signed by William T.
Robinson Had Led Him to
the South Ferry House.

A Woman of His Household Involved,
but Who the Man in Yorkville
Prison Wont Say.

HIS VICTIM LIKELY TO RECOVER.

Mrs. Hallenbach's Name Is Mentioned, but
the Man Her Husband Shot Says She
Is Innocent of Any Wrongdoing.
Regrets Grow with Hours in Jail.

The motive which prompted Edward Hal-
lenbach to make two deliberate attempts
on the life of William T. Robinson Mon-
day morning is not definitely known. Hal-
lenbach's suspicions were aroused some
time ago by finding a letter giving details
of the alleged misconduct of a female rela-
tive, and telling of the time and place of

sicilians were standing around, and did not
want their patient excited.
Mrs. Hallenbach refuses to make any
statement, although she is well aware of
the stories in circulation. She called upon
her husband early yesterday morning, and
went as she talked with him. His sister,
Mrs. Chateaufort, and her husband, of No.
95 Second avenue, were present at the
time. The sister seemed much more grief-
stricken than the wife, and while she
clutched the iron bars of his cell sobbed:
"Oh, Ed! why did you do such a dread-
ful thing?"

He comforted her the best way he could,
and then he spoke a few words to his wife.
Arrangements were made for the engaging
of counsel, and the party left.
His wife went back again to the jail at
3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, talking with
her a while. Her husband took it in
silence. He called after her not on any
account to speak to any one.

"If any one follows you," he called out
after her retreating figure, "have them ar-
rested."
Twenty-four hours in a cell in the York-
ville Prison had produced a marked ef-
fect in his demeanor. After the shooting
on Monday, and all that day and until the
gates of the prison closed for the night,
he reiterated that he was sorry his victim
had not died and that he would shoot
again at the first opportunity. He in-
dicated by his manner that Robinson was
the destroyer of his home, a scoundrel
who should have no breathing spot upon
the earth. He hinted over and over again
at the depth of the motive that prompted
him to his revenge. It was such, he said,
that all men would say "well done" when
his story was told.

He is in a different mood now. The little
taste he has had of imprisonment has
shown him how distasteful a long term
would be. Now he is anxious to secure his
liberty and is sorry that he attempted to
kill Robinson. He spoke from behind the
bars.

While the motive for killing that man
Robinson is as strong as ever," he said,
"I am sorry now that I acted as I did,
and I am glad that he is not going to die
in my cell here. I have had plenty of time
to think over the whole affair. I realize
the position I am in and the position in
which he has placed himself and family."



Edward Hallenbach's Interview with His Wife at His Cell Door.

He had thought over his attempt to kill William T. Robinson and regretted it, but though told that rumor
said his motive had its origin in a relation between his wife and Robinson would not explain his act. It was Ed-
ward Robinson who threw himself upon his brother's body, saving William's life.
(Sketches by a Journal Staff Artist.)

Kilburn for the position of State Bank Ex-
aminer, to succeed Charles M. Preston,
who has resigned to go into private busi-
ness in New York City. Mr. Kilburn was
born in Clinton County, in this State, in
1850. He removed to Franklin County
with his parents in 1854 and has since
resided there. At the age of fifteen years
he began life for himself, meeting the ex-
penses of his studies out of his own earn-
ings, notwithstanding that his parents
were in comfortable circumstances, his
energetic, independent spirit inspiring him
thus early to press forward to win success
for himself in the world.

He was educated at Franklin Academy,
Malone, after which he studied law for
three years. He attended the Albany Law
School, from which he graduated in 1874.
Mr. Kilburn practised law in Malone for
twelve years, a part of the time with John
F. Gilbert and John P. Badger, and af-
terward with Albert Hobbs. For six years of
this period he was Treasurer of Franklin
County.

He was recognized as a lawyer of sound
discrimination, keen and active, and as a
shrewd, far-seeing man he was proffered
the vice-presidency and management of the
People's National Bank of Malone, which
position he accepted and has since occupied
with signal ability. Under his counsel the
bank has been a greatly prosperous.

Mr. Kilburn has long been active in the
Republican politics of Franklin County,
having held many offices. He was a mem-
ber of the County Committee for several
years, and was elected to the State Com-
mittee in 1890. For

a clandestine meeting with Robinson.
That place was the South Ferry Hotel,
in this city, and it is known, also, that
Hallenbach went to that place and looked
over the register under the date mentioned
in the letter. There he saw an entry. The
names were different, but the handwriting
corresponded with that in the letter, and
his worst fears were realized. "I went to
that hotel," he said, yesterday, "I com-
pared the writing. That is all I have to
say on that point. My mind was then
made up."

Hallenbach confided in another person,
and both did a lot of detective work. They
found what they deemed was proof suf-
ficient, and then the half-crazed man
planned to kill Robinson, just as David
Hannigan planned to kill the betrayer of
his sister, Loreta.

Robinson has made two statements of
the affair, one while on his way to the
Roosevelt Hospital after the shooting,
which, up to the present, has been kept
secret. It was made to a friend, and was
in the effect that he expected to be shot.
He gave the name of the woman in the
case, which the friend will not disclose.
The second statement was made last night
to his brother, Edward.

I still believe, however, that I was justifi-
fied in this course. I pursued.
"Robinson did something to me which is
not in the power of man to forgive. What
it is I will decline to say at this time. If,
however, he makes a move, or attempts
to tell a story, then I will tell all that I
know and will confidently await the ver-
dict."

"Candidly speaking, I do not think I could
do the same thing again. I could not
search for him again as I did yesterday
morning. I hope I will recover, and if he
does I have no fear about his appearing
again. He will never attempt that, for
he knows full well why I shot him, why
I tried to kill him."

Hallenbach was informed by some of the
many rumors flying around as to the mo-
tive for the crime, some of which con-
nected his wife with the attempted mur-
der.

"It is true," he responded, "that Robn-
son was employed in the New York dress
shield factory in Greene street, and it is
also true that my wife was at one time
employed there, but she has not done any
work for the company in a number of
years. As a matter of fact, the present
members of the firm do not know her at
all. The firm she worked for went out of
existence some years ago, and the present
firm succeeded. She has not worked in
years."

"Will you deny that your wife is in any
way concerned in your attempt to kill
Robinson?" he was asked.
"I will not," Hallenbach replied, "be-
cause if I did that would lead to other
questions, and eventually to the motive I
had for the shooting. That is something
I propose to keep locked up in my own
breast for the present, at least. I have

NAVAL OFFICERS ALL EXCITED.

Chandler's Resolution Cre-
ates Consternation in
Ordnance Circles.

A Thorough Investigation of Sus-
pected Bureau Methods
Will Follow.

Commander Folger Said to Have
Been Interested in Several Firms
Supplying Materials.

COMMODORE SAMPSON DENIES ALL.

Says He Was Never Connected With Any
Companies Which Had Government
Contracts, but the Patent Rec-
ords Show Otherwise.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The one
feature of interest in to-day's session of
the Senate was the discussion of Senator
Chandler's resolution calling for investiga-
tion of irregularities in the Navy Depart-
ment.

An attempt was made by Senators Gor-
man and Hale to suppress discussion of the
matter. It did not succeed. Senator
Chandler stated that while he regretted
the condition of affairs, he assumed the
full responsibility for introducing the resolu-
tion. He added that the facts which had
come to his knowledge demanded investiga-
tion and publicity in order that the Gov-
ernment might be protected in the future,
which it plainly had not been in the past,
in its contracts for armor and equipment of
vessels.

Senator Chandler said that he did
propose to divulge the facts upon
his resolution had been founded, but
something of his character could be
surmised from statements printed in a New
York paper. Most of the Senators present
had read the article giving in detail the
basis for the resolution that Senator
Chandler yesterday introduced and
which will be a surprise to the members of the Senate.

Several of the members of the Naval
Committee were acquainted with the
rumors afloat, but had not been put in pos-
session of the facts that were within the
knowledge of Senator Chandler. The
charges against Commander Folger were
not unknown to the public, as they were
matters of court record in New York, but
the additional charges directed against
Commodore Sampson, Folger's successor,
Lieutenant Ackerman and the members
of the Steel Board, all of whom will be
called to testify under the Chandler resolu-
tion of investigation, had not been made
until they appeared this morning.

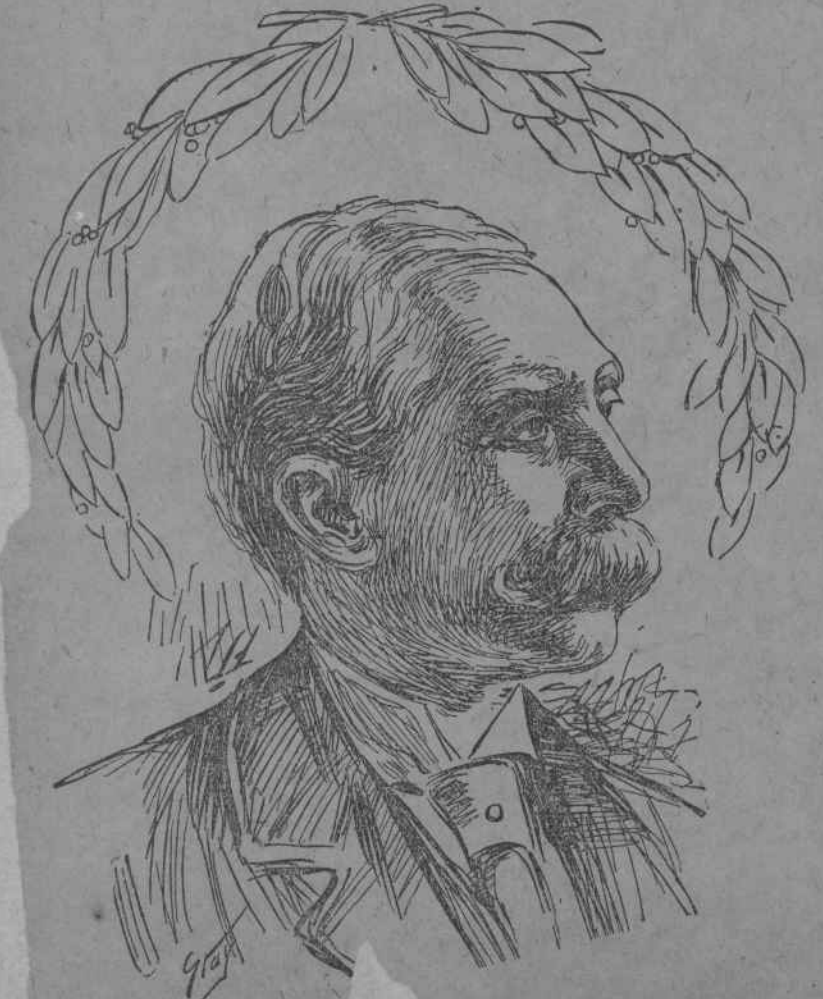
Commander Folger was in Wash-
ington to-day, but could not be induced to
He is said to be greatly exercised over
prospect of an investigation as a
investor in patents for armor plate
equipment used in the navy, and for which
the Government has paid large sums
money upon his recommendation as
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He
is to see Senator Chandler to-day.

HE HAD TWO SALARIES.

Commander Folger, if statements
naval officers are to be believed, had
not an opportunity for years past to
his official position to increase his priv-
income. In November last, in a suit
New York, in which James R. Davies sue
the Harvey Steel Company, of Newark, the
fact was disclosed that, while acting as
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Com-
mander Folger was drawing a salary from
the Harvey Steel Company and was also
a stockholder in that corporation, whose
armor plates he was insisting should be
used upon all American armored vessels.

The Court Journal and Official District
Court Record of the City of New York,
published on November 27, 1895, printed
the following paragraph, which gives in
concise language the disclosure of Folger's
connection with the Harvey Steel Com-
pany, as brought out by his own testimony
in a New York court:

"Lawyer Charles A. Hess scored a great
victory last week in the trial of the case
of Davies against the Harvey Steel Com-
pany, of Newark, in which he represented
the plaintiff, James R. Davies, one of the
best known Republican politicians in this
city. The case was tried before Justice
Gaynor in Brooklyn, and resulted in a
verdict for the full amount claimed—\$10,000
and costs. We congratulate Mr. Hess and
also 'Uncle Jim,' as he is known to almost
every one in New York, Brooklyn and
Washington. As a result of the evidence
adduced at this trial, a naval commander
named Folger is very likely to be cash-
iered from the service, as he has already
been ordered home for court-martial. It
was proved that while drawing his salary
as a naval officer he was actually in
pay of the Harvey Steel Company, and
his official postal con-
Ordnance Depart-
contracts to be cut
armor with the Har-



The eminent litterateur w
Queen Victoria.